

line. Leaves with seven and nine or even more leaflets are common, especially where the struggle for existence is keen as in dry, gravelly spots, and some leaves even assume a pinnate form under these conditions.

P. dissecta var. *glaucaophylla* Lehm. is abundant along stony water-courses up to 12,500 feet and is the earliest spring-blooming species. It is the only smooth-leaved *Potentilla* within the zone and the leaves are toothed only at the apex in marked contrast to the many lobes and divisions of the leaves of the other species. The species itself does not appear within the zone.

P. bipinnatifida Dougl. occasionally may be found well above timber line. It is abundant at 11,000 feet and at that altitude is a robust and branching plant. Above timber line it occurs only along the trails and is a small plant with contracted leaf surface and few flowers. In these situations it blooms in late August and seldom exhibits perfect development.

Dasiphora fruticosa (L.) Rydb. appears up to 12,500 feet and is especially noticeable among the alpine flowers for its shrubby habit. While it becomes quite dwarf and prostrate at the altitudinal limit, its bright yellow flowers make it always conspicuous and unmistakable.

BLANCHE SOTH

MANITOU, COLORADO

ADAM IN EDEN OR NATURE'S PARADISE*

EXTRACTS BY JEAN BROADHURST

CHAP. XIII

Of Misselto

The Forme.

Misselto is an excrescence arising from the branch or arm of the Tree whereon it groweth with a woody stemme, parting it self into fundry branches; * * * within the berry is contained a small black kernell or seed, which hath been put into the ground, and other places, but was never yet known to grow, it being indeed without any root.

* Illustrated with the aid of the Catherine McManes fund. Continued from August, 1910.

The Place and Time.

This excrescence groweth upon Apple-Trees, Pear-Trees, Crab-Trees, * * * but that which groweth upon the Oak, is very rare in *England*. * * * Ordinary Mistletoe flowreth in the Spring; but the Berries are not ripe untill *October*, and abide on the Branches all the Winter, unless the Thrushes and other Birds devour them. It is one of those things wherewith countrey people adorn their houses at *Christmas*, and is celebrated in this old Caroll,

*Holly, and Ivy, Misseltoe,
Give me a red Apple, and let me go &c.*

The Signature and Vertues.

Clusius * * * gives orders that it should not touch the ground after it is gathered, and also saith, That being hung about the neck, it remedies Witch-craft.

CHAP. XIV

*Of the Quince Tree.**The Signature and Vertues*

THe Down of Quinces doth in some sort resemble the hair of the Head, the Decoction whereof is very effectual for restoring of Hair that is fallen off by the French Pox, and being made up with Wax, and laid on as a Plaster, it bringeth hair to them that are bald, and keepeth it from falling, if it be ready to shed: * * * The Juice of raw Quinces is held as an Antidote against the force of deadly poison, not suffering it to have any force in the body; for it hath been often found to be most certain true, that the very smell of a Quince hath taken away all the strength of the poison of white *Hellebore*, which the Hunters of *Spain* and *Navarre* make to kill wilde Beasts, by dipping their Arrow-Heads therein. It is also certain, that if Quinces be brought into an house, where grapes are hung up to be kept dry all the year, they will assuredly rot. * * * The Marmalade of Quinces is toothsome, as well as wholesome, and therefore I cannot blame such Gentlemen which are seldom without it in their Closets.

CHAP. XV

*Of Mosses.**The Kindes*

THe Sorts of these are very numerous: * * * I shall therefore for brevity sake, set down those which I find to be useful and let the rest alone; and the first is Our common ground-Mosse. 2. Cup-Mosse. 3. Club-Mosse. 4. Oak-Mosse. 5. Apple-Tree Moss. 6. Moss of a Dead Mans Skull. * * *

The Places and Time.

The common Moss groweth more or lesse everywhere, but especially in shadowy places, and is used in flating of houses, in some Countries. * * * but the last which is the Moss of a dead Mans Skull is oftner brought out of Ireland * * *

The Signature and Vertues.

A Decoction of the long Moss that hangs upon Trees, in a manner like hair, is very profitable to be used in the falling off of the hair, and this it does by Signature. * * * My Lord *Bacon* saith, that there is a sweet Moss growing upon Apple-Trees, which is of excellent use for Perfumers, who if they knew it, would greedily catch after it. The Moss that groweth upon dead Mens Skulls * * * because it is rare, and hardly gotten * * * [is] more set by, to make * * * Weapon-Salve * * * but as *Crollius* hath it, it should be taken from the Skulls of those which have perished by a violent death.

CHAP. XXVIII

*Of the Poplar Tree.**The Names.*

Because Ivy is a plant that seldom groweth but where Trees grow, I have placed a tree next it, and that is the Poplar Tree: their leaves being also somewhat alike; * * * In *English* Aspe, and Aspintree, and may also be called, *Tremble*, after the French name; because the leaves wag, though there be no wind: and therefore the Poets and others have feigned them to be the matter, whereof womens tongues were made, which seldom cease wagging.
* * *

The Virtues.

* * * The young clammy buds, or eyes, before they break out into leaves bruised, and a little Honey put to them, is a good medicine for a dull fight by Signature.

CHAP. XXXIII

Of the Flower de Luce.

The Names

THe Greeks [have named] it *Confecratrix*, all great and huge things being counted by the Ancients to be Holy; but it was called Iris, * * * from the Rainbow whose various colours the flowers thereof doth imitate. * * * I have heard it called Rofe Beef, for that the leaves being bruised smell some-what like it. The Flowerdeluce is called in English *Iris* but most commonly *Orris*.

The kinds

So many of the sorts as I find set down in *Parkinsons* Theater of Plants, I here set down; which are eight. 1. The greater Broad leaved Flowerdeluce. 2. The Greater Narrow leaved Flowerdeluce. * * * ; to which I adde, 1. *Iris tuberosa* the knobbed Flowerdeluce; 2 the common Flowerdeluce; 3. Water flags or wild Flowerdeluce.

The Form.

The Common Flowerdeluce hath long and large flaggy leaves, like the blade of a sword with two edges, amongst which spring up smooth and plain stalks, half a yard long or longer, bearing flowers towards the top, compact of six leaves joyned together: whereof three that stand upright are bent inward one toward another, and in those leaves that hang downward there are certain rough and hairy Welts, growing or rising from the nether part of the leaf upward, almost of a yellow colour, The Roots be long, thick and knobby, with many hairy threds hanged thereat; but being dry is without them, and white.

The Signature and Vertues.

* * * Take of the roots in powder half an ounce Cinnamon and Dill of each two drachms, Saffron a scruple, mix them well together, lay them on a Scarlet Cloth moistened in White wine, and apply it warm * * *. The green roots bruised and applied to black and blew marks in the skin taketh them away * * * ; but it is better to apply it with red Rofe water, and a little Lin-Seed Oyl,

or oyl of Parmacity in manner of a Pultis * * * An Electuary made hereof, * * * is very good for the Lungs, and helps cold infirmities of them, as Asthmas, Coughs, difficulty of breathing, &c. You may take it with a Liquoris stick, or on the point of a knife, a little of it at a time and often.

CHAP. XXXIII

Of HORS-TAIL

IT is * * * of the forme of a Horsetail, which the stalk of leaves, being turned downwards, doth resemble. By other names it is likewise called * * * *Afprella* because of its ruggednesse which hath not formerly been unknown to country Houfwives, who with the rougher kind hereof, called in English Shavegrafs, did, as now with Elder Leaves, but more effectually, scowre their Pewter, Bras, and Wooden Vessels; and there-fore it hath been by some of them called Pewterwort: but I think that piece of Thriftinesse with many other are laid aside, which might profitably be revived, * * * Fletchers also and Combe makers polish their work therewith.

The Form.

The greater Horsetail that groweth in wet grounds, at the first springing hath heads somewhat like to those of Asparagus, and after grow to be hard, rough, hollow stalks, joynted at sundry places up to the top, a foot high: so made as if the lower part were put into the upper, whereat grow on each side a bush of small long Rush like hard leaves, each part resembling an Horsetail, at the tops of the stalks come forth small Catkins like unto those of Trees; the root creepeth under ground having Joynts at sundry places.

The Places and Time.

Many of the foresaid sorts grow generally up and down this Land, but some of them are not so frequent as others * * * : Small party coloured Horsetail, or Horsetail Coralline (whose leaves being bitten, seeme to be composed of Sand, from their grating between the teeth) groweth on a bog by *Smochal*, a wood nigh Bathe. * * * You may guess where the rest grow by their titles; they do all spring up with their blackish heads in *April*, and put forth their blooming Catkins in *July*, feeding for the most part in *August*, and then perish down to the ground, rising afresh in the Spring.

CHAP. XXXVI

*Of Willow**The Names.*

After so many Herbs, it will not be amiss to bring in a Tree, which though in form hath little, yet in vertue hath some affinity. The Willow * * * groweth with that speed, that it seemeth to leap. There is a greater sort, which is called in English *Sallow*, *Wwithy*, and *WWillow*, and there is a lesser sort called *Ofier*, small *WWithy*, and *Twig Withy* * * * it is necessary to bind Fagots, or any other Commodities that stand in need thereof.

The Kindes.

Many are the sorts of this Plant, which Authors reckon up, whereof I shall set down only those which I conceive to grow in our own Country, and they are 1. The ordinary great white Willow-Tree. 2. The ordinary black Willow. 3. The Rose Willow. 4. The hard black Willow. * * * 17. The black low Willow. 18. Willow Bay. I shall describe only the first, that by it you may guess at the rest.

The Vertues and Signature.

The leaves and Bark of Willow, but especially the Catkins, are used with good success to staunch bleeding of wounds, * * * and [the bark] being mixed with Vinegar, it taketh away Warts and Corns and other the like callous flesh, that groweth on the hands or feet * * * . This Plant is not propagated by Seed, but any stick thereof, though almost withered, being fixed in the Earth, groweth: which Signature doth truly declare, that a Bath being made of the decoction of the Leaves, and Bark of Willow, restoreth again, withered and dead members to their former strength, if they be nourished with the fomentation thereof.

OF Cinckfoile

The Vertues

Common Cinckfoil is held to be effectually for * * * preserving against venomous and infectious Creatures and Diseases * * * which it performeth, if the juyce be drunk in Ale, or red Wine, or the Roots or Leaves applied to the Nose. Some hold, that the one leaf cures a *Quotidian*, three a *Tertian*, and four a *Quartan*, which is a meer whimsy; but the truth is, if you give a scruple of it (which is twenty grains) at a time, either in White-

wine, or White-wine Vinegar: you shall feldom miffe the Cure of an Ague in three fits, be it what it will, even to admiration, as Mr. *Culpepper* affirmeth. * * * The distilled water of the Roots and Leaves * * *, if the hands be often wathed therein, and suffered every time to dry of it felf, without wiping, it will in fhort time help the Palfie, or fhaking of them.

CHAP. LXIII

Of Mints

The Forme

MInt is fo well known that it needeth no defcription, yet it deferving one no lefs than other plants, I fhall not be fo injurious as to let it paffe without one, though it be the fhorter Garden mints which is the third kind above mentioned cometh up with ftalks four fquare of an obfcure red colour, fomething hairy, which are covered with round leaves nicked on the edges, like a Saw; of a deep green colour: the flowers are little and red, and grow about the ftalks circlewife, as thofe of Penny Royal: the root creepeth aflope in the ground, having fome ftrings on it, and now and then in fundry places it buddeth out afreih, and will over-run the ground where it is fet, if it be let alone any long time.

The Vertues.

* * * Two or three branches thereof taken with the Juyce of Pomgranates, stayeth the Hiccoughs * * * It is a fafe medicine for the biting of a mad Dog, being bruifed with falt, and laid thereon. The powder of it being taken after meat helpeth digeftion and thofe that are Splenetick * * * .

CHAP. XLV

Of Golden-Rod

The Vertues

THis Herb is of efpecial ufe in all Lotions, * * * : The decoction thereof, likewise helpeth to faften the teeth that are loofe in the Gums. * * * *Gerard* faith, that the dry Herb that came from beyond the Seas, was formerly fold for half a Crown an Ounce; but fence it was found to be fo plentiful on *Hampfteed-Heath*, and other places in *England*, no man will give half a Crown for an hundred weight of it. And here I may take an occafion, as

Gerrard doth, to specifie the inconstancy, and sudden mutability of the people of this Age, who esteem no longer of anything (how precious soever it be) then whilst it is strange and rare, verifying that common Proverb, *Far fetched, and dear bought, is good for Ladies.*

CHAP. LI

Of the Pine Tree.

The Signature and Vertues.

C*Rollius*, in his Book of Signatures, saith that the woody scales, whereof the *Pine Apple* is composed, and wherein the kernels lie, do very much resemble the foremost teeth of a Man; and therefore Pine leaves boyled in Vinegar make a good decoction to gargle the mouth for asswaging immoderate pains in the teeth and gums, * * * The Kernels of the Apples are wholesome, and much nourishing whilst they are fresh, and although they be somewhat hard of digestion, yet they do not offend * * *

CHAP. LXVII.

Of Fox-glove.

Some * * * make it to be a kind of *Mullein*, but certainly it is not, neither was it known to any of the ancient Greek, or Latine Writers. *Fufchius* makes, as if he were the first that called it *Digitalis*, being induced thereunto, by the hollow form of the Flowers, which are like Finger-falls. * * * It hath no other name in English, that I know, but *Foxglove*, unless some call it Foxfinger.

The Vertues.

The use of this Plant, if not the Plant it self, was altogether unknown unto the Ancients, it being not so much as once mentioned in their Medicines; but that is no excuse to the Physicians of our times, who, notwithstanding the admirable properties thereof, do in a manner neglect it. The *Italians*, with whom it is in greater esteem than with us, * * * have an usuall Proverb with them concerning it, *Aralda* salveth all Sores; for they use it familiarly to heal any fresh or green wound * * * But the Reason why I treat of it in this Place is, because it hath been by later experience, found to be very available for the King's Evil, the Flowers being stamped together with fresh Butter and applied to the place * * * .

A Table of the *Appropriations*, shewing for what Part every *Plant* is chiefly medicinal throughout the whole Body of Man; beginning with the *Head*; quoted according to the Chapters contained in this Book.

For the Head in generall.	For the Eares.	For the Teeth.
W <i>Alliats</i> , 1	<i>Asarabacca.</i> 25	<i>Pine,</i> 51
<i>Peony,</i> 2	<i>Ground Ivy,</i> 26	<i>Pomegranate,</i> 52
<i>Poppy,</i> 3	<i>Ivy,</i> 27	<i>Mastic,</i> 53
<i>Squills.</i> 4	<i>Poplar-Tree,</i> 28	<i>Master-wort,</i> 54
<i>Larch-Tree its Agarick,</i>	<i>Nightshade,</i> 29	<i>Corall,</i> 55
<i>and Turpentine.</i> 5	<i>Sow-fennell,</i> 30	<i>Corall-wort,</i> 56
	<i>Sow-thistles,</i> 31	<i>Resharrow,</i> 57
		<i>Henbane,</i> 58
		<i>wild Thistle,</i> 59
For the Brain.	For the Nose.	
<i>Wood Betony.</i> 6	<i>wake-Robin or Cuckow-</i>	
<i>Sage,</i> 7	<i>pint.</i> 32	For the drynesse of the Mouth.
<i>Rosemary</i> 8	<i>Flower-deluce,</i> 33	<i>Fleawort,</i> 60
<i>Lavender,</i> 9	<i>Horsetaile,</i> 34	
<i>Marjerome,</i> 10	<i>Shepherds purse,</i> 35	For the diseases of the Throat, as Rough-
<i>Primroses, Cowslips,</i> 11	<i>Willow,</i> 36	ness, Quinsy, Kings
<i>and Beares Eares</i>	<i>Bistort.</i> 37	Evill, &c:
<i>Lilly of the Vall</i> 12	<i>Tormentill,</i> 38	
<i>Mistleto.</i> 13	<i>Cincke-foile,</i> 39	
	<i>Sambread,</i> 40	
For restoring Hair.	For the Mouth in generall.	
<i>Quinces,</i> 14	<i>Mealars,</i> 41	<i>Throat-wort,</i> 61
<i>Mosse,</i> 15	<i>Malberries,</i> 42	<i>Date-Tree,</i> 62
<i>Maidenhore,</i> 16	<i>Mints,</i> 43	<i>Winter Green,</i> 63
	<i>Purflane,</i> 44	<i>Horsetongue,</i> 64
For the Eyes.	<i>Golden Rod,</i> 45	<i>Figge-wort,</i> 65
<i>Feinell</i> 17		<i>Archangell,</i> 66
<i>Verveine,</i> 18		<i>Foxglove,</i> 67
<i>Rfes,</i> 19		<i>Opine,</i> 68
<i>Claudine,</i> 20		<i>Pellitory of the wall</i> 69
<i>me or Herb-Grace,</i> 21	For the Scurvey.	<i>wheate,</i> 70
<i>Eye-bright,</i> 22	<i>Scurvy-grasse,</i> 46	<i>Barly,</i> 71
<i>Clarey,</i> 23	<i>Small Houselecke,</i> 47	<i>Garlick,</i> 72
<i>Hawkweed,</i> 24	<i>Aloes or Sea Houselecke,</i>	<i>Liquorice,</i> 73
	48	<i>Figge-Tree,</i> 74
	<i>Ragwort,</i> 49	<i>Hyssope,</i> 75
	<i>Cresses,</i> 50	<i>Rag-wort,</i> 76

FIG. 6. The table of appropriations.

CHAP. LXX

*Of Wheat.**The Vertues.*

THe bread that is made of Wheat being applied hot out of the Oven for an hour, three daies together, to the Throat that is troubled with Kernels or the Kings Evill, healeth it perfectly; and Slices of it, after it is a little staled being soaked in Red Rose Water, and applied to the eyes that are hot, red, and inflamed, or that are bloodshot, helpeth them. The flower of Wheat * * * and mixed with Vinegar and Hony, boyled together healeth all freckles, spots, and Pimples on the face: Wheat-flowre being mixed with the Yolk of an Egge, Honey, and Turpentine, doth draw, cleanse, and heal * * *. The Leaven of Wheat Meal hath a property to heal and to draw; and in especiall it rarifieth the hard skins of the feet and hands; as also Warts, and hard knots in the flesh, being applied with some salt. * * * *Pliny* saith, That the Corns of Wheat, parched upon an Iron Pan, and eaten, is a present remedy for those that are chilled with cold. * * * *Discorides* saith, That to eat the corns of green Wheat hurteth the stomach * * * but chewed and applied to the biting of a mad Dog, it cureth it.

CHAP. LXXIII

*Of Liquorice**The Kindes.*

TO this kind four sorts may be referred. 1. Common Liquorice. 2. *Discorides*, his Liquorice. 3. The most common Liquorice *Vetch*. 4. Another Liquorice *Vetch*.

The Vertues.

The Root of Liquorice is good against the rough hardnesse of the Throat and Breast, it openeth the Pipes of the Lungs * * * and ripeneth the Cough * * * The Scythians are said, by chewing this in their mouths to keep themselves from thirst in their long journeys through the deserts for ten or twelve daies; and stayeth hunger also * * * .

CHAP. LXXIX

Of Elecampane.

HAVING appropriated severall Simples, to the inside and outside of the Throat, The Breast comes next in Order to be provided for, both internally and externally, to which there is nothing more proper than Elecampane * * * : some think it took the name from the tears of *Helen*, from whence it sprung, which is a Fable; others say it was so called because *Helen* first found it available against biting and stings of venomous Beasts; and others think it took its name from the Island *Helena* where the best was found to grow. * * *

The Kindes.

To this Plant, which otherwise would be single, do some refer the Flowers of the Sun, as 1. The greater flower of the Sun. 2. The lesser flower of the Sun. 3. The Male flower of the Sun. 4. The Marigold Sunflower.

The Forme.

Elecampane shooteth forth many large leaves lying near the ground, which are long and broad, but small at both ends; somewhat soft in handling, of a whitish green on the upper side; and gray underneath, each set upon a short stalk: From amongst which, rise up divers great and strong hairy stalks, two or three foot high with some leaves thereon compassing them about at the lower ends, and are branched towards the tops bearing divers great and large flowers like unto those of the flower of the Sun, of which it is said to be a kind, as I said before; both the border of the leaves and the middle Thrum being yellow, which is not wholly converted into large seed, as in the flower of the Sun; but turneth into Down with some long small brownish seed among it, and is carried away with the wind: the Root is great and thick, branched forth divers waies, blackish on the outside, and white within, of a very bitter taste but good sent, especially when it is dried, no part else of the plant having any smell.

The Places and Time.

This is one of the Plants, whereof England may boast as much as any: for there grows none better in the world then in England; let Apothecaries and Druggists say what they will. It groweth in meadows that are fat and fruitful as in *Parsons Meadow* by *Adderbury* as I have been told, and in divers other places about *Oxfordshire*. It is found also upon the Mountains and shadowy places that be not altogether dry: it groweth plentifully in the fields on the left hand as you go from *Dunstable* to *Puddle hill*. Also in an Orchard as

you go from *Colbrok* to *Ditton Ferry*, which is the way from London to *Windfor* and in divers places in Wales, particularly in the Orchard of Mr. *Peter Piers* at *Guiernigron* neer *St. Afaphs*. The flowers are in their beauty in *June* and *July*, the best time to gather the roots is in Autumn, when the leaves fall: yet it may be gathered in the Spring before they come forth.

The Vertues.

Elecampane * * * helpeth shortneffe of Wind * * * . A decoction of the Root is good against poyson and bitings of Serpents * * * bruised and put into Ale or Beer, and daily drunk, cleareth, strengtheneth, quickeneth the sight of the Eyes wonderfully. * * * *Pliny* saith that *Julia Augusta* let no day pass without eating some of the root * * * which it may be she did to help digestion, to expell Melancholy and sorrow, and to cause mirth * * * for all which it is very effectual.

CHAP. LXXXII

*Of Reeds, but especially of the Sugar
Cane or Reed.*

The Forme.

THe Sugar cane is a pleasant and profitable Reed, having long stalks seven or eight foot high, joynted and Knee'd like the common walking Canes, but that the Leaves come forth of every joynt on every side of the stalk one, like unto wings long narrow and sharp pointed. The Cane it self or stalk is not hollow as other Canes and Reeds are; but full and stufed with a spongius substance, in taste exceeding sweet. The root is great and long creeping along within the inner cruft of the earth, which is likewise sweet and pleasant, but lesse hard or woody then other Canes or Reeds; from which do shoot many young Cions which are cut away from the main or Mother plant; because they should not draw away the nourishment from the old stock; and so get unto themselves a little moisture, or else some substance not much worth, and cause the stock to be barren, and themselves little the better: which shoots de serve for plants to set abroad for increase.

The Places and Time.

The Sugar Cane groweth naturally in the East and West *Indies*, the *Barbadoes*, *Madera*, and the *Canary Islands*, and *Barbary* also. It is planted likewise in many parts of Europe at this day * * * some shoots have been planted in England but the coldneffe of the

climate quickly made an end of them. * * * The Sugar cane is planted of the year in those hot countries where it doth naturally grow, by reason they fear no frosts to hurt the young shoots, at their first planting * * * .

The Vertues.

Sugar is good to make smooth the roughnesse * * * of the Lungs, cleareth the voice and putteth away hoariness and the Cough; and so doth Sugar Candy. Sugar or White Sugar Candy, put into the Eye, taketh away the dimnesse, and the blood swollen therein * * * . This is the Physicall use of Sugar, which hath obtained now a daies so continually and daily use; that it is almost accounted not Physicall, and is more commonly used in Confections, Syrups, and such like; as also preserving, and conserving sundry fruits * * * to write all which, is besides our Intentions. Now for our ordinary Reeds * * * . The fresh leaves bruised, or the roots applyed to those places that have Thorns, Splinters, or the like in the flesh do draw them forth in a short space * * * ; the Ashes made of the outer rind of the stalk, mingled with Vinegar, helpeth the falling of the hair. If the flower or woolly substance happen into the ears, it sticketh therein so fast, as that by no means it will be gotten forth again, but will procure deafnesse withal. Some have observed that the Fern and the Reed are at perpetuall enmity, the one not abiding where the other is: which may be, as my Lord *Bacon* saith, not because of any Antipathy in the plants; but because they draw a like nourishment, and so starve one the other; whereas there is such amity they say, between Asparagus and the Reed, that they both thrive wondrous well, which is because they draw a different Juice. Reeds are also put to many necessary uses, as to thatch houses, to serve as walls and defence to Gardiners in the cherishing of their plants, to Water-men to trim their boats, to Weavers to wind their yarn on and for divers other purposes: Nay those that grow in the *Indies* by reason of the heat of those Climates grow so great and tall, that they serve instead of timber, both to build their houses and to cover them.

CHAP. XCVI

Of Periwinkle.

The Kinds.

THere be divers Sorts or Kinds of *Periwinkle*, whereof some be greater, others lesser; some with white Flowers, others Purple, and double, and some of a fair blew Sky Colour.

The Forme.

The common Sort of *Periwinkle* hath many Branches, trailing or running upon the ground, shooting out small Fibers at the Joynts as it runneth * * * and with [the leaves] come also the Flowers (one at a joynt standing upon a tender Foot-italk) being somewhat long and hollow, parted at the brims, sometimes into four, sometimes into five leaves, of a pale blew colour. The Root is not much bigger then a Rush, bushing in the ground, and creeping with his Branches far about, whereby it quickly possesseth a great compasse, and is therefore most usually planted under hedges, where it may have room to run up upon the sticks, which it doth encompassse, and bind over and over, and is perhaps from thence called *Vinca Per vinca*.

The Vertues.

* * * It is likewise good against the biting of Adders, being bruised, and applyed to the place, especially if the infusion thereof in Vinegar be taken inwardly. *Parkinson* saith, it is a tradition with many, that a wreath made hereof, and worn about the Legs, defendeth them from the Cramp; by which words he seemeth in my judgment, to doubt of the truth thereof; but indeed, he needed not so to do; for I knew a friend of mine who was very vehemently tormented with the cramp, for a long while, which could be by no means eased, till he had wrapped some of the Branches hereof about his Legs * * *. *Mr. Culpepper* writeth that *Venus* owns this Herb, and saith, That the Leaves eaten by Man and Wife together, cause love, which is a rare quality indeed if it be true.

(*To be concluded.*)

SHORTER NOTES

THE CATHERINE McMANES FUND.—The fund announced in *TORREYA* two years ago which has since provided the unusual number of illustrations has been renewed; one hundred dollars has been given for the coming year and another hundred is promised for the year following. This fund has made it possible to print many papers for which the authors demanded illustrations, and it is hoped that the fund will help make *TORREYA* more desirable, both to readers and contributors.

THE GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF *Lespedeza striata*. This native of eastern Asia was introduced into North America during the first half of the last century, and at once established itself as a naturalized member of our flora. Just how early the